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Daily Enquirer.

MARYLAND.

BY JAMES R. RANDALL.

The despot's heel is on thy shore,
Maryland!
His touch is at thy temple door,
Maryland!
Avenge the patriotic gore
That wept o'er gallant Baltimore,
And be the battle queen of yore,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Hark! to a wand'ring son's appeal,
Maryland!
My mother State! to thee I kneel,
Maryland!
For life and death, for woe and weal,
Thy peerless chivalry reveal,
And gird thy beauteous limbs with steel,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Thou wilt never cower in the dust,
Maryland!
Thy beaming sword shall never rust,
Maryland!
Remember Carroll's sacred trust,
Remember Howard's warlike thrust—
And all thy slumberers with the just,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Come! 'tis the red dawn of the day!
Maryland!
Come! with thy panoplied array,
Maryland!
With Ringgold's spirit for the fray,
With Watson's blood at Monterey,
With fearless Lowe and dashing May,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Come! for thy shield is bright and strong,
Maryland!
Come! for thy dalliance does thee wrong,
Maryland!
Come! to thine own heroic throng,
That stalks with Liberty along,
And give a new *Key* to thy song,
Maryland! Maryland!

Dear Mother! burst the tyrant's chain,
Maryland!
Virginia should not call in vain,
Maryland!
She meets her sisters on the plain—
"*Sic Semper*," 'tis the proud refrain,
That baffles minions back amain,
Maryland!
Arise, in majesty again,
Maryland! My Maryland!

I see the blush upon thy cheek,
Maryland!
But thou wast ever bravely meek,
Maryland!
But lo! there surges forth a shriek
From hill to hill, from creek to creek—
Potomac calls to Chesapeake.
Maryland! My Maryland!

Thou wilt not yield the Vandal toll,
Maryland!
Thou wilt not crook to his control,
Maryland!
Better the fire upon thee roll,
Better the blade, the shot, the bowl,
Than crucifixion of the soul,
Maryland! My Maryland!

I hear the distant thunder hum,
Maryland!
The Old Line's bugle, fife, and drum,
Maryland!
She is not dead, nor deaf, nor dumb—
Huzza! she spurns the Northern scum!
She breathes—she burns! she'll come!
she'll come!
Maryland! My Maryland!

POINTE COUPEE, LA., April 26, 1861.

will not secure the control of the county court.

Now, look at it. According to the amendment proposed by the Committee, which I am satisfied will be adopted, the county court will have the appointment of [illegible] Commonwealth's attorney, [illegible] revenue, constables, &c. [illegible] desire to obtain these offices [illegible] nations either of a public [illegible] racter. Where the counties are pretty nearly equally divided between political parties, there will be a political struggle. All who are acquainted with the working of the county court system of the old organization remember how the patronage of the court was dispensed in order to promote the interests of the particular party having control of the court. It must be remembered that the sheriffs and [illegible] were simply considered as important agents to party; and the county court selected sheriffs and constables with reference to their political opinions, and for the purpose of influencing the political elections of the counties.

Now, if you transfer these appointments; if you elect your justices every six years; when you come to the election of these justices, it will amount to the election of the officers whom they appoint; and where counties are not nearly equally divided between the opposing parties, it will become a political election inevitably.

I think it is [illegible] to avoid [illegible], and the way to do so, is to [illegible] come off at a time [illegible] tion which I submit [illegible] class in every county which has [illegible] justices. The practical operation of the qualification will be, to elect one justice in the county each year for eight years, and two justices in the whole county for four years.

Now, under this arrangement, I think it will be exceedingly difficult to form combinations in an election of [illegible]. In the county of Culpeper, where the number of justices is twenty-four, you would have two justices elected in the county each year, and no two from the same district. In that case, it would be impossible to form these combinations; and so it may be said of each county in the State. You will throw it beyond the power of party, or personal or family influence to form these combinations all over the county.

But, we are told that the people care very little about these elections. Well, I believe so; and I voted against conferring these elections upon the people for this very reason. But the Convention has already adopted a device by which the people will be called upon to vote for justices at the same time that they vote at the other general elections. The people feel a deep interest in the election of gentlemen to the Legislature, to Congress, and in Presidential elections, and they will come to the polls to vote on these occasions, and having come there, why the most of them will probably cast their votes in these elections of county.—So that that objection is removed.

I do not think it is necessary for me to consume the time of the Convention any longer upon this proposition. I would greatly prefer a longer tenure. I would prefer that the justices should hold their offices during good behaviour; and so far from such a proposition as that manifesting any want of confidence in the people, it is an expression of the very highest confidence in the people. It is an expression of the opinion that the people are competent to elect men who will retain office for a life-time.

I trust it will be the pleasure of the Convention to adopt the amendment.

Mr. PRICE.—The proposition of the gentleman from Fauquier, (Mr. BROOKE,) is to elect one half the justices every six years. The proposition of the gentleman from Madison, (Mr. BLAKEY,) is to elect one or more every year. One thinks the election will be too frequent, and he therefore desires to restrict them

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